

test against the action of the French army. It cannot possibly have been the intention of the Treaty of Versailles to prevent Germany from restoring order as quickly as possible in the part of its territory most seriously disturbed by bands of robbers.

"The movement in the Ruhr region, if it had not been quickly opposed, would have shaken the republic to its foundations, both politically and economically. The German government would have acted incessantly if it had waited longer in the optimistic hope that the insurgent movement in the Ruhr district would end without military intervention, and events so far have shown that it was right.

Call Allied Fears Unjustified

"Everywhere that the troops arrived the movement quickly collapsed, and the fears expressed by the Allies that the very entry of troops would make the disturbances worse and lead to the destruction of most important industrial works up to the present, not proved justified."

The note points out that alleged violations of the treaty must, under the terms of that instrument, be redressed by all the signatories on the Allied side and not by a single one acting independently.

The idea that the dispatch of troops to the region could in any way involve a menace to France is so absurd that it does not require to be refuted," the note continues, "and it may, therefore, be stated that the French government has no intention of violating the treaty, which is here no intentional violation of the peace treaty which could make the German government responsible in the meaning of the peace treaty."

The note then refers to the terms of the Allies' note of December 8, and says that the French government's position is in the sharpest contradiction to it. The note further contends that, under the league of nations, which is an integral part of the peace treaty, the attempt ought to have been made to settle such a dispute by inter-Allied arbitration.

Germany Needs Quiet

"The German government," continues the note, "must point out with special emphasis that the military coercive measures taken by the French government will necessarily have most serious consequences in their political and economic aspects. It is impossible for any government in Germany to maintain order in this unhappy country, which has been shaken again and again by deep convulsions, if at every step it meets with unjustified suspicion on the part of Germany's former enemies and is exposed continually to renewed miseries and disturbances of her economic life. The German government has welcomed the fact that the French government, too, has just recently appeared ready to pave the way to an understanding; but how can those ideas, which are so important for the reconstruction of Europe, be converted into deeds if at the same time a French army marches into Germany and thereby causes the deepest excitement and bitterness among the German people?"

"What the German nation needs above all is quiet. Only then can the product of its labors so far improve that it can live to fulfill the hard conditions of the peace treaty."

A special session of the National Assembly will be held Saturday. The call for the session was issued to-day, following a conference between the heads of the political parties and the government.

Demands of Labor Unions

The German Cabinet is thought to be facing a crisis as a result of a set of demands submitted to the government to-day by the labor organizations which participated in the general strike during the Kapp revolt. The demands included withdrawal of regular troops from the neutral zone, no advance to be made by regular troops south of the Ruhr; the formation of a defense body in the area outside the neutral zone occupied by regulars; punishment of untrustworthy officers; stoppage of supplies to revolutionary formations like General Erhardt's brigade, and reorganization by the government of the security guard by means of organized workers.

The ultimatum to the government, which is supposed to have been inspired by Herr Legien, came as a great surprise, the Majority Socialist leaders in the Cabinet being wholly uninformed with regard to it.

The action, taken at the present moment, contributes to the gravity of the situation in which the condition of the country is a result of French occupation of German cities.

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Rhine Republic Reported Near

PARIS, April 7.—The newspapers of Berlin say to-day that news received from all parts of the Rhine provinces indicates the proclamation of a Rhine republic is imminent, according to dispatches from the German capital.

this afternoon, with the purpose of discussing the Laborite pronouncements.

Wilson to Fix U. S. Ruhr Policy

Washington Admits Negotiations Among Britain, Italy and France

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, April 7.—Whether a new American policy with reference to the occupation of German cities by French troops is to be decided upon by President Wilson officials of the State Department to-day declined to say, though it was frankly admitted that conversations were in progress between the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy on the Ruhr Valley situation.

Officials of the department said that the conversations were a "natural development" of the movement of French troops into the neutral zone. A reply to the request of Ambassador Jusserand for an expression of opinion by this government on the action taken by the French government would not be "justified."

The note then refers to the terms of the Allies' note of December 8, and says that the French government's position is in the sharpest contradiction to it. The note further contends that, under the league of nations, which is an integral part of the peace treaty, the attempt ought to have been made to settle such a dispute by inter-Allied arbitration.

While the American government is understood to be opposed to any friction that might develop between the Allied powers on the use of military force, emphasis was placed to-day on the fact that thus far no information has reached the State Department indicating that Great Britain and Italy had expressed opposition to the use of German troops in the disturbed areas of the Ruhr Valley.

The conference of the Allies' ambassadors at London to-morrow will be attended by American Ambassador Davies, who will participate only in an unofficial capacity. He will be an observer, whose functions will be to keep the American State Department advised on the decisions of the conference. Future meetings of the ambassadors in Paris likewise will be attended by Ambassador Wallace in the role of unofficial observer.

French Deplore Intervention

Occupation of German Cities Untimely and Detrimental, Is Opinion

PARIS, April 7 (By The Associated Press).—Considerable reaction was noticeable to-day in French public opinion, which was unanimously favorable yesterday, regarding the advisability of the occupation of the Rhine cities. Official circles are silent.

The failure of the Allied ambassadors to express an opinion concerning Premier Millerand's note is not interpreted as unfavorable, but as merely pointing to the fact that none of them has yet received instructions concerning the attitude of their respective governments on the situation. The attitude of the government officials, however, is one of expectancy, and there is even some anxiety regarding the probable course to be adopted by the Allied governments. Great interest is displayed in the meeting of the British Cabinet to-morrow, and there is much speculation as to Washington's official expression.

Business Condemns Invasion

Banking, financial and business circles are more outspoken. The opinion is freely expressed that intervention was untimely and detrimental to French interests.

At the Stock Exchange to-day the comment indicated a belief in some quarters that the French government fell into a trap cleverly laid by the German government to separate France from her Allies by asking for individual French authorization to enter the Ruhr district and putting it up to France alone to give Germany permission to take military measures.

The dollar rose to-day to the highest point ever known—15.35, and the pound sterling to 61.10. The Belgian franc even rose to 1.09. On the other hand, French francs decreased on all markets, both Allied and neutral, which caused the brokers to say: "France is going it alone—apparently the wrong way. The German mark reached 25 centimes, a rise of 5 points since last Friday."

2,000 'Reds' Flee Into British Zone

Crossing of Rhine Taken to Indicate Revolt in Ruhr District Nears End

COBLENZ, April 7.—Two thousand Communists have crossed the Rhine into the British zone of occupation and have been immediately interned. Twelve hundred more are expected to arrive to-day.

Flight of large numbers of the Communists into occupied territory is considered an indication that the revolt in the Ruhr region is near an end. Gelsenkirchen, north of here, and Dortmund and Schwerte, to the east, were captured to-day noon and occupied by advancing government troops. Much fighting is reported in the Ruhr area.

There are indications of the "Red Terror" in Essen, being under the direction of Russian officers, it is said. Announcement that elections for the new German Reichstag will be held Sunday, June 6, has been made by the Ministry of the Interior, according to press dispatches from Berlin.

AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE, Rhineland Prussia, April 7.—German government troops are marching on Düsseldorf. Occupation of the town is expected late this evening or to-morrow morning.

METZ, April 7.—French troops on the right bank of the Rhine, continuing their advance, occupied Homburg, nine miles north of Frankfurt, at 6 o'clock this morning.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—The occupation of Homburg by French troops, announced to-day, virtually completes the operations outlined to General Degoutte, in charge of the occupation movement, in his orders from the War Office. The entire plan has been carried out without any significant incident.

ESSEN, April 7 (By The Associated Press).—The latest hours under the Communist regime in Essen were marked by extensive plundering, some of the main streets being blocked by the troops for the purpose of affording protection to organized looting.

Try to Wreck Renner Train

VIENNA, April 7.—An attempt was made to-day to wreck a special train carrying Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, between Niklasdorf and Leoben, in Styria, according to private advices received here. The vigilance of the railway men, however, prevented a disaster.

Millerand Says Allies Were Consulted

(Continued from page one)

without the authorization of the French government.

"On April 2 Premier Millerand confirmed to the German Charge d'Affaires the decision that the French government could not, as far as it was concerned, give such authorization unless French troops should be authorized to occupy simultaneously Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Homburg, Hanau and Dieburg."

France Warned Allies

"On April 3 Dr. Goepfert admitted that Reichswehr troops superior to the effective fixed by the decision of August 9, 1919, had penetrated the Ruhr, and asked in the name of the German government that the formal authorization necessary to that effect be given to the German government after the act had been accomplished."

"The same day at Berlin Under Secretary of State von Hanf informed General Nollet, that the German government had given entire freedom of action to Commissioners Severing concerning the use of troops concentrated for the purpose of operations in the Ruhr Valley, and assumed the responsibility for their action in the neutral zone."

"The French government immediately informed its allies of this communication, confirmed by its own information, calling attention to the fact that the German government was violating Article 44 of the treaty—a violation constituting a casus belli—and expressing the hope that the Allied governments would recognize the necessity of immediate action and would lend assistance to France in an effective manner for the execution of military measures which could not be avoided."

"It was not the first time the French government had warned its allies of this. As early as March 23 the French government brought the proposition of occupying Frankfurt and other cities before the council in London, which expressed the opinion on March 25 that the moment was not timely."

"The German government addressed itself directly to the French government to obtain authorization to send troops to the valley. The French government had no reason to authorize such infraction of the treaty inasmuch as its own information concurred with that of its allies in deciding that the military occupation of the Ruhr was useless and dangerous."

Kapp Took Initiative

"Facts demonstrate that the initiative in that operation must be attributed to the German military party. It was Kapp's government which took the initiative. It was the military party which, despite the strong objections brought forward in the German government itself against the projected intervention, admitted the impossibility of reestablishing order without additional troops in the Ruhr."

"France was thus faced with a measure which, in the unanimous opinion of the Allies, could not be executed without previous authorization, which was not justified by the circumstances and which the German government had taken a formal engagement toward France never to attempt without its authorization."

"The measure took an especially serious aspect owing to the fact that the Allies had been unable to obtain, despite their insistence, execution of the

clauses of the treaty relative to German disarmament.

"The French government thus acted in the general interest, as well as in the interest of France. It was necessary that it should take, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, a measure indispensable to its own security. There is no need to recall that it is resolved to evacuate the occupied cities as soon as the German troops have completely quit the Ruhr."

"The French government's attitude is justified by the action of the German government. It does not modify, however, its disposition toward Germany, with which it hopes to enter into commercial relations on a basis of economic cooperation, from which the European situation can only benefit."

"France, in taking measures for the occupation toward Germany and reiterates the assurance that it wishes to renew with Germany, as soon as possible, normal relations on a basis of economic agreement."

"It expresses its readiness to receive favorably any serious proposal which might come from Germany, in view of the fact that under certain circumstances France might even take the initiative in that direction."

Germans Offer To Arm Irish

Sinn Fein Revolt Plot Confirmed; Von Horst Named Munitions Agent

LONDON, April 7.—Recent unconfirmed reports of a Sinn Fein plot for an armed uprising in Ireland were based on fact, according to the Irish police. They state that they are in possession of information not only indicating a rising was intended but that certain Germans in Berlin had engaged to furnish war material.

In this connection Thomas J. Loughlin, a Dublin business man and a member of the Sinn Fein, has been arrested under the defense of the realm act. No definite charge has as yet been preferred against him, but the Irish police say that his arrest was effected after they had learned that he was a party to a treaty with the Germans for arms and ammunition.

With Loughlin's name the police linked that of Baron Lewis von Horst, a former resident of the United States, who is now in Berlin, with whom it is alleged Loughlin was negotiating.

Baron Lewis von Horst, while under internment in a British detention camp during the war, claimed American citizenship, but was said to have failed to establish it. It was understood that one of the grounds for the deportation from Great Britain last year of Miss Lillian Scott Troy, of San Francisco, was her business relationship with Baron von Horst.

Wilhelm Closely Confined

AMERONGEN, April 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Duchess of Brunswick, daughter of the former German Emperor, returned this morning to Germany from Amerongen, where she passed the Easteride with her parents.

The former Emperor is permitted to leave the castle only on urgent necessity. Since the Kapp outbreak he has only once visited his Doorn estate, to give instructions concerning the work.

During the stay of his daughter and son-in-law here he was not permitted to show his estate to his guests. The military guard about the castle has not been reduced.

France to Lay Her Case Before Council To-day

Documentary Evidence to Justify Advance Into Rhineland Will Be Given Premiers in London

Law to Represent Britain

Italian Press Insists That Allies Are Dominated by Only Selfish Aims

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau. (Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune, Inc.)

LONDON, April 7.—Documentary evidence which France insists justifies her action in occupying the German Rhineland cities will be laid before the Supreme Council of premiers and ambassadors at a meeting here to-morrow. Until this material has been considered England will reserve decision on her ally's step.

Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, will be the British representative at the council table, although Premier Lloyd George, who returned to town to-night, will be present. Lord Curzon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, also will attend. Premier Millerand is not expected to come for the meeting, and France's case will be presented by General Berthelot. Bonar Law and the French Premier were in communication by telephone to-day.

With little support from Great Britain, sharp criticism from Italy and only faint-hearted cooperation on the part of Belgium, there are signs that the French people are beginning to feel their position of aloofness keenly. French officials are said to believe now that the troubles in the Ruhr region are nearly over and that it will be possible to withdraw the troops quickly. A high British official to-day expressed his sympathy alike for Germany and France, but he added that the latter council had blundered in acting independently, as a bad precedent had been set up.

Selfish Aims Alleged

Some of the Italian newspapers compare the action of France with that of Rumania in Bessarabia, the Bulgarians in Kigenfurt and the British in Constantinople, and insist that the Allies are dominated by selfish aims.

France was aware of the British and Italian views before she sent her troops on the march into the Rhineland. Berlin's fiery reply to Millerand was due partly to the fact that French colonial troops were used to occupy Frankfurt, a city that is the pride of all Germany.

British criticism is based on three points, as follows:

The French government acted "precipitately."

The advance was miles away from the scenes of disorder.

The action was calculated to encourage rather than depress the German militarists.

The British press reproves Premier Lloyd George for delay in defining England's position. Says "The Globe": "It is not quite easy to understand the attitude of the other associated powers toward France's act, which was obviously dictated by military necessity. In America, the government, or rather the President, appears to hold one view and the instructed portion of the people another. While Pres-

dent Wilson officially disapproves the action of the French, the leading newspapers are overwhelmingly on their side."

"The Evening Standard" says: "There is apparently no agreement among the Allies on a common course of action and it may even be assumed that the British government did not see eye to eye with the French in this matter."

"The Westminster Gazette" says: "The least we can do now is to use our influence with the Germans to obtain the withdrawal of General von Watter from the Ruhr and with the French to wind up their occupation of the Rhineland towns as soon as this has been accomplished."

There are charges that Germany has violated the treaty in the number of men she sent into the Ruhr Valley. A British official said to-night:

"Weakening Mueller Ministry

"According to our figures, there is an excess of 500 German soldiers in the district, and twenty to thirty times that number is mentioned in some reports. We hear from our Berlin representatives that France's action is weakening the Mueller ministry and strengthening the reactionaries. This is particularly unfortunate, because it is to the advantage of all our allies to have a strong democratic government in Berlin."

It is considered significant that the franc depreciated, while the mark improved in value, on the London Exchange to-day.

Hand Labor Shortage In U. S. Discussed Here

Removal of Immigration Restrictions Opposed at Conference

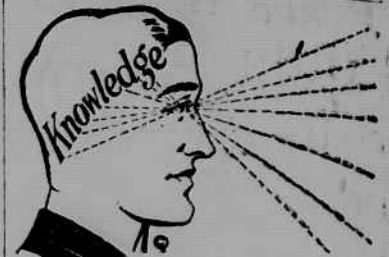
The alarming situation caused by the shortage of hand labor in the United States was discussed yesterday at the National Conference on Immigration at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Resolutions adopted urge the establishment of a Federal board of assimilation, charged with the duty of coordinating government immigration activities; ask that the policy of limiting classes of aliens excluded be continued in force; that an adequate force of immigration inspectors be established; that anarchists be excluded; that laws be enacted for the protection of safe-keeping or for transmission abroad, and that there be no relaxation in the requirements for naturalization.

General Coleman du Pont presided. The speakers included F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen; William H. Barr, president of the Inter-Racial Council; Louis Marshall, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and James A. Emery, of Washington.

Greeks in Asia Minor Ordered to Advance

ATHENS, April 7.—Greek troops have been authorized by the Supreme Military Council of the Allies to advance in Asia Minor in anticipation of an eventual attack by Mustafa Kemal. They have occupied a strategic position east of the sector they have held around Smyrna, according to a dispatch to the newspaper "Ethnos."



We learn most by observing

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If your eyes are giving you the slightest discomfort, either at your work, or elsewhere, have them examined.

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1007 B'way, nr. Wiloughby, Bklyn., 489 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. B'lyn.

683 Broad St., next to Bedell, Newark.

Clemenceau Improves Condition of Ex-Premier, Suffering From Bronchitis, Alarming

CAIRO, April 7.—Georges Clemenceau, formerly Premier of France, since his return here from Luxor has been suffering from bronchitis, but is now feeling better. The aged statesman went out for the first time since his arrival on Tuesday. He is still very feeble and his breathing causes some anxiety. M. Clemenceau is seventy-nine years old.

Sure Relief

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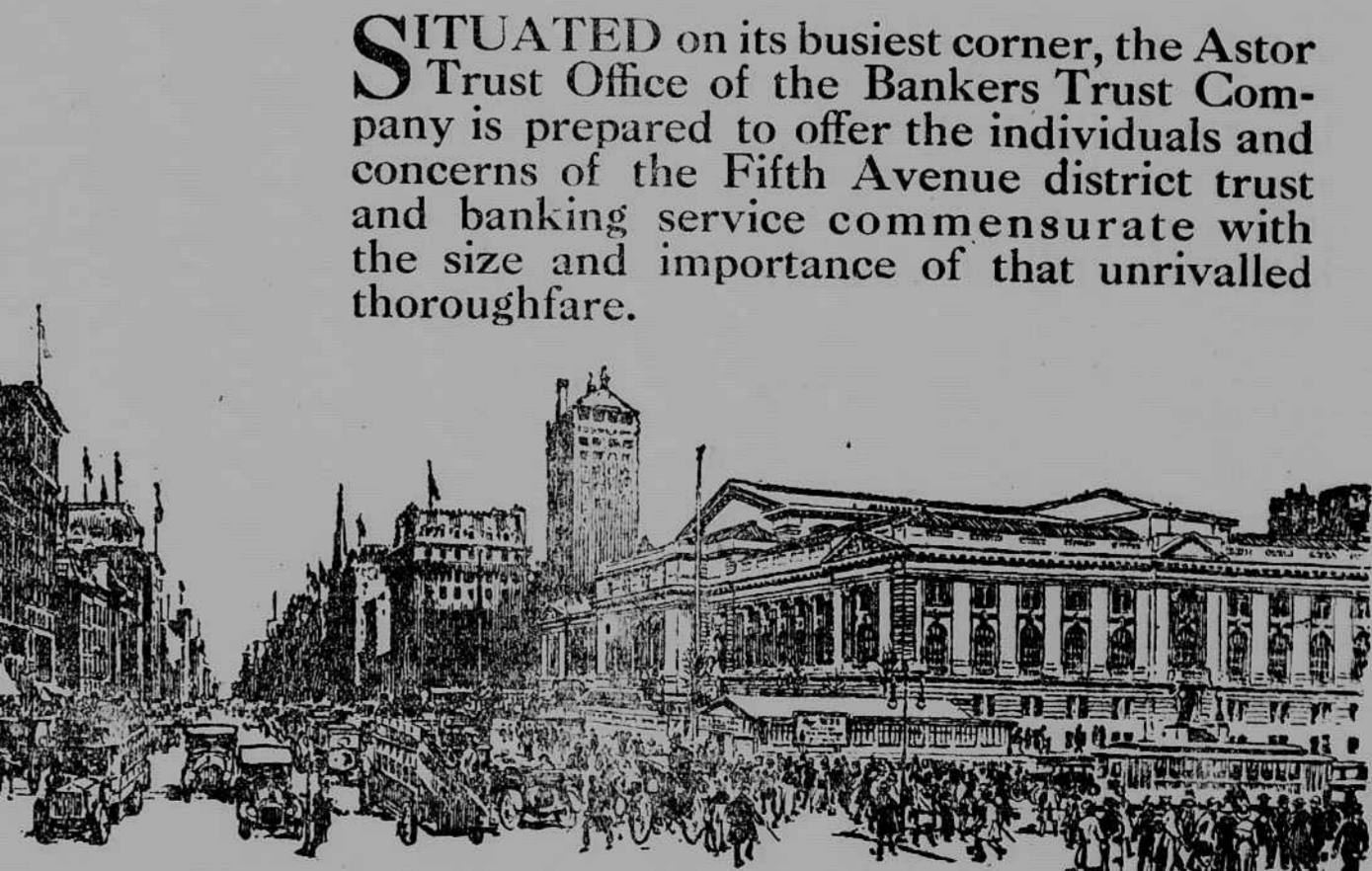
There is Only One FIFTH AVENUE

THE TRAVELER on returning from a tour of the great cities of the Old World can say without prejudice, that although he has encountered there streets and avenues of greater age, richer in tradition and of more mellow beauty than Fifth Avenue he has yet to see its equal for sheer magnificence, picturesque, vivid life and diversity of characteristics, interests and occupations.

SITUATED on its busiest corner, the Astor Trust Office of the Bankers Trust Company is prepared to offer the individuals and concerns of the Fifth Avenue district trust and banking service commensurate with the size and importance of that unrivalled thoroughfare.



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